

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	060 Maltese	060 Maltese	060 Maltese
060	01 p	23 f	40 r-trill
060	02 p-long	[phi] ⁶⁰	41 r-trill-long
060	03 b	24 f-long	42 glottal stop
060	04 b-long	25 v	43 glottal stop-long
060	05 t	[beta] ⁶⁰	
060	06 t-long	26 s	
060	07 d	27 s-long	
060	08 d-long	28 z	51 i
060	09 k	29 z-long	52 i-long
060	10 k-long	30 s-hacek	53 e-mid
060	11 g	[z-hacek] ⁶¹	54 e-mid-long
060	12 g-long	31 s-hacek-long	55 a
060	15 t/s	32 pharyngeal-voiceless	56 a-long
060	16 t/s-long	33 pharyngeal-voiceless-long	57 u
060	17 d/z	34 m	58 u-long
060	18 d/z-long	[m-labiodental] ⁶²	59 o-mid
060	19 t/s-hacek	35 m-long	60 o-mid-long
060	20 t/s-hacek-long	36 n	61 yod
060	21 d/z-hacek	[ɛŋ] ⁶³	62 yod-long
060	22 d/z-hacek-long	37 n-long	63 w
		38 l	64 w-long
		39 l-long	

060 \$a Maltese \$b Sliema \$d Semitic \$e Malta \$f 320,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Gary Holland (review)

060 \$a Borg, Alexander, \$b 1973. \$c The segmental phonemes of Maltese \$d Linguistics, 109.5-11

060 \$a **STRESS** \$A "Maltese stress, which is related to segmental length, is predictable and therefore non-phonemic. It is subject to the following rules applied in this order: (i) Words bear stress on a long vowel or diphthong, or, in the absence of these, on a short vowel preceding a homorganic sequence or consonant cluster. (ii) Polysyllabic words having no long vowels, diphthongs, homorganic sequences or consonant clusters bear stress on their penultimate syllable. (iii) Words having more than one long vowel or diphthong bear stress on the last of these. (iv) Words having more than one homorganic sequence or consonant cluster bear stress on the vowel preceding the last of these. Geminated consonants take precedence over affricates." (p.9)

060 \$a **SYLLABLE** \$A (C)(C)V(:)(C)(C) (based on examples; initial CC is not common, and several examples are due to a prefix.)

060 ⁶⁰ \$A /f, v/ are realized as [phi, beta] "after bilabial stops." (p.10)

060 ⁶¹ \$A /s-hacek/ is voiced "before voiced stops." (p.10)

060 ⁶² \$A /m/ is labiodental "before labiodental fricatives." (p.10)

060 ⁶³ \$A /n/ is realized as [ɛŋ] "before velar stops." (p.10)